



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SEC. 9. *Rendering establishments.*—No garbage, bone or animal boiling or rendering occupations shall be carried on without the consent of the board of health, nor in any establishment unless provided with tight walls, impervious floors, and such provisions for adequate water supply and drainage and other facilities as will enable all operations to be carried on with cleanliness and freedom from all offense or nuisance. No such occupation shall be carried on, nor shall any establishment be constructed or maintained, in or near a thickly inhabited neighborhood, nor shall the drainage from any establishment, unless subjected to purification, be permitted to flow into any stream or watercourse. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense, and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both.

Foodstuffs—Care and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

SEC. 10. *Unwholesome food.*—No meat, fish, bird, fruit, vegetables, milk, or anything for human food or drink, not being then fresh or properly preserved, sound, wholesome, and safe for such use; nor any flesh of any animal which died by disease or which was at the time of its death in a sickly or unwholesome condition; nor the carcass or meat of any calf which was at the date of its death less than 4 weeks old, or of any lamb which was at the date of its death less than 8 weeks old, or of any pig which was at the date of its death less than 5 weeks old shall be brought within the limits of this municipality, nor offered or held for sale as food therein. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both.

SEC. 11. *Exposure of food.*—All dealers in such food supplies as are liable to contamination from dirt or flies, insects, etc., such as milk, meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, candies, and cake, must provide a covering of some suitable material to protect any such food exposed for sale from dust, flies, insects, etc. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$5 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense, or imprisonment for not more than five days, or both.

Ice—Sale of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

SEC. 12. No ice, naturally or artificially frozen from water, taken from any pond, stream, spring, well, or other source of supply which has been contaminated, or is otherwise impure or unwholesome, shall be harvested, manufactured, sold, or exposed or offered for sale, where such ice may be used in contact with foods or beverages. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both.

Slaughterhouses, Markets, Etc.—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

SEC. 14. No person or persons, without the consent of the board of health, shall build or use any slaughterhouse within the limits of this municipality and the keeping and slaughtering of all cattle, sheep, and swine, and the preparation and keeping of all meat, fish, birds, or other animal food, shall be in the manner best adapted to secure and continue their wholesomeness as food; and every butcher or other person owning, leasing, or occupying any place, room, or building wherein any cattle, sheep, or swine have been or are killed or dressed, and every person being the owner, lessee, or occupant of any room or stable wherein any animals are kept, or of any market, public or private, shall cause such place, room, building, stable, or market, and their yards and appurtenances, to be thoroughly cleansed and purified, and all offal, blood, fat, garbage,

refuse, and unwholesome and offensive matter to be removed therefrom at least once in every 24 hours after the use thereof for any of the purposes herein referred to, and shall also at all times keep all woodwork, save floors and counters, in any building, place, or premises aforesaid thoroughly painted or whitewashed; and the floors of such building, place, or premises shall be so constructed as to prevent blood or foul liquids or washings from settling in the earth beneath. Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense.

Communicable Diseases—Notification of Cases—Quarantine—Placarding—School Attendance—Disinfection—Burial. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 19, 1914.)

SEC. 15. *Communicable diseases.*—The following diseases are declared to be communicable: Anthrax, chicken-pox, cholera, Asiatic; diphtheria, dysentery, amebic and bacillary; epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis; epidemic of septic sore throat; German measles, glanders, measles, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, paratyphoid fever, plague, poliomyelitis, acute anterior; puerperal septicemia, rabies, scarlet fever, smallpox, trachoma, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough.

It shall be the duty of every physician to report to the health officer the full name, age, and address of every person affected with a communicable disease, together with the name of the disease, within 24 hours from the time when the case is first seen by him. Such report shall be by telephone or telegram, when practicable, and shall also be made in writing.

Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense and for each day's continuance or repetition of the offense, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both.

SEC. 16. *Physicians shall report all cases within 12 hours.*—Every householder or head of family in a house wherein any cases of communicable disease may occur, unless a physician is in attendance, shall report the same to the health officer within 24 hours from the time of his or her first knowledge of the nature of such disease. Until such report has been received by the health officer no clothing or article which has been exposed to infection shall be removed from the house, nor shall any occupant change his or her residence elsewhere without the written consent of the health officer.

Any violation of this ordinance shall subject the offending party to a penalty of \$10 for each offense, or imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both.

SEC. 17. *Quarantine notice.*—Having been notified of the existence of a case of communicable disease, or being cognizant of such, it shall be the duty of the health officer, as hereinafter defined, to at once place on a conspicuous part of the house in which such patient resides, or lodges, an official quarantine card, announcing the name of the disease within, and forbidding ingress or egress to or from such house except as permitted by the rules and regulations of the board of health, or upon the written consent of the health officer of such board.

No person shall, after the establishment of such quarantine, enter or leave such house, except as permitted by the regulations of the board of health, or the health officer, nor shall any person remove from such house any article of clothing or other possibly infected objects, nor may nor remove the quarantine card or notice, without the consent of either the board of health or the health officer of said board.

During the maintenance of such quarantine no child or teacher residing in such quarantined house shall be permitted to attend school or other public gatherings, unless the same shall be permitted by the board of health.

Degrees of quarantine defined and diseases included in each; absolute quarantine.—An absolute quarantine is one in which the admission to or exit from the building of all persons is enforced, except of the attending physician, the health officer, or other